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Continued from fourth page.

[illegible] over 12,864 miles of railroad routes and performing an aggregate service of 34,936 miles daily.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 27,459,185, an increase of 3,096,685 over the previous year, and the postage thereon amounted to $2,021,310.86. The total weight of correspondence exchanged in the mails with European countries exceeded 912 tons, an increase of 72 tons over the previous year. The total cost of the United States ocean mail steamship service, including $725,000 paid from special appropriations to subsidized lines of mail steamers was $1,047,271.

New or additional postal conventions have been concluded with Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Newfoundland and Japan, reducing postage rates on correspondence exchanged with those countries, and further efforts have been made to conclude a satisfactory postal convention with France, but without success.

I invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the suggestions and recommendations of the Postmaster General for an extension of the free delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000; for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of the second class; for a uniform postage and limit of weight on miscellaneous matter; for adjusting the compensation of all postmasters not appointed by the President, by the old method of commissions on the actual receipts of the office instead of the present mode of fixing the salary in advance upon special returns; and especially do I urge favorable action by Congress on the important recommendations of the Postmaster General for the establishment of United States postal savings depositories.

Your attention is again called to a consideration of the question of postal telegraphs, and the arguments adduced in support thereof, in the hope that you may take such action in connection therewith as in your judgment will most contribute to the best interests of the country.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Affairs in Utah require your early and special attention. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Clinton against Englebrecht, decided that the United States marshal of that territory could not lawfully summon jurors for the district courts, and those courts hold that the territorial marshal cannot lawfully perform that duty because he is elected by the legislative assembly and not appointed, as provided for in the act organizing the territory. All proceedings at law are practically abolished by these decisions, and there have been but few or no jury trials in the district courts of that territory since the last session of Congress. Property is left without protection by the courts, and crimes go unpunished.

To prevent anarchy there it is absolutely necessary that Congress provide the courts with some mode of obtaining jurors, and I recommend legislation to that end; and also, that the probate courts of the territory now assuming to issue writs of injunction and habeas corpus, and to try criminal cases, and questions as to land titles, be denied all jurisdiction not possessed ordinarily by courts of that description.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

I have become impressed with the belief that the act approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," is productive of more evil than good at this time. Many considerations might be urged for its total repeal, but, if this is not considered advisable, I think it will not be seriously questioned that those portions of said act providing for what is called involuntary bankruptcy, operate to increase the financial embarrassments of the country. Careful and prudent men very often become involved in debt in the transaction of their business, and though they may possess ample property, if it could be made available for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities, yet on account of the extraordinary scarcity of money, they may be unable to meet all their pecuniary obligations as they become due, in consequence of which they are liable to be prostrated in their business by proceedings in bankruptcy at the instance of unrelenting creditors. People are now so easily alarmed as to monetary matters that the mere filing of a petition in bankruptcy by an unfriendly creditor will necessarily embarrass and oftentimes accomplish the financial ruin of a responsible business man. Those who otherwise might make lawful and just arrangements to relieve themselves from difficulties produced by the present stringency in money are prevented by their constant exposure to attack and disappointment by proceedings against them in bankruptcy; and, besides, the law is made use of in many cases by obdurate creditors to frighten or force debtors into a compliance with their wishes, and into acts of injustice to other creditors and to themselves.

I recommend that so much of said act as provides for involuntary bankruptcy on account of the suspension of payment, be repealed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Your careful attention is invited to the subject of claims against the government and the facilities afforded by existing laws for their prosecution. Each of the Departments of State, Treasury and War has demands for many millions of dollars upon its files, and they are rapidly accumulating. To these may be added those now pending before Congress, the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission, making in the aggregate an immense sum. Most of these grow out of the Rebellion, and are intended to indemnify persons on both sides for their losses during the war, and not a few of them are fabricated and supported by false testimony. Projects are on foot, it is believed, to induce Congress to provide for new classes of claims and to revive old ones through the repeal or modification of the statutes of limitations by which they are now barred. I presume these schemes, if proposed, will be received with little favor by Congress, and I recommend that persons having claims against the United States cognizable by any tribunal or department thereof, be required to present them at an early day, and that legislation be directed as far as practicable to the defeat of unfounded and unjust demands upon the government.

And I would suggest as a means of preventing fraud that witnesses be called upon to appear in person to testify before those tribunals having said claims before them for adjudication. Probably the largest saving to the National Treasury can be secured by timely legislation on these subjects of any of the economic measures that will be proposed.

You will be advised of the operations of the Department of Justice by the report of the Attorney General, and I invite your attention to the amendments of existing laws suggested by him with the view of reducing the expenses of that department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The policy inaugurated towards the Indians at the beginning of the last administration has been steadily pursued, and I believe with beneficial results. It will be continued with only such modifications as time and experience may demonstrate as necessary.

With the encroachment of civilization upon the Indian reservations and hunting grounds disturbances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected. The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on reservations, and as far as practicable within what is known as the Indian Territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. Where found off their reservations and endangering the peace and safety of the whites, they have been punished and will continue to be for like offences. The Indian Territory south of Kansas and west of Arkansas is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. In time no doubt, all of them, except a few who may select to make their homes among white people, will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation I am now satisfied that a territorial form of government should be given them, which will secure the treaty rights of the original settlers and protect their homesteads from alienation for a period of twenty years.

The operations of the Patent Office are growing to such magnitude, and the accumulation of material is becoming so great that the necessity for more room is becoming more obvious day by day.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

I respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents on this subject. The business of the general land offices exhibits a material increase in all its branches during the last fiscal year. During that time there were disposed of out of the public lands 13,030,606 acres, being an amount greater by 1,165,321 acres than was disposed of the preceding year. Of the amount disposed of 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash, 214,940 acres were located with military land warrants, 3,793,612 acres were taken for homesteads, 653,446 acres were located with agricultural college scrip, 6,083,536 acres were certified by railroads, 76,576 acres were granted to wagon roads, 238,548 acres were approved to States as swamp lands, 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities and seminaries, 190,775 acres were approved to States for internal improvements, and 14,223 acres were located with Indian scrip.

The cash receipts during the same time were $3,408,515.50, being $218,415.38 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. During the year 29,459,232 acres of public land were surveyed, an increase over the amount surveyed the previous year of 1,037,193 acres, and added to the area previously surveyed, aggregates 616,554,895 acres which have been surveyed, leaving 1,218,443,505 acres of the public land still unsurveyed.

The increased and steadily increasing facilities for reaching our unoccupied public domain, and for the transportation of surplus products, enlarges the available field for desirable homestead locations, thus stimulating settlement and extending, year by year, in a gradually increasing ratio, the area of occupation and cultivation.

The expressed desire of the representatives of a large colony of citizens of Russia to emigrate to this country, as it is understood, with the consent of their government, if certain concessions can be made to enable them to settle in a compact colony, is of great interest, as going to show the light in which our institutions are regarded by an industrious, intelligent and wealthy people desirous of enjoying civil and religious liberty, and the acquisition of so large an immigration of citizens of a superior class would without doubt be of substantial benefit to the country. I invite attention to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior in this behalf.

There was paid during the last fiscal year for pensions, including the expense of disbursement, $29,185,289.62, being an amount less by $984,050.98 than was expended for the same purpose the preceding year. Although this statement of expenditures would indicate a material reduction in the amount compared with the preceding year, it is believed that the changes in the pension laws at the last session of Congress will absorb that amount the current year. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 99,804 invalid military pensioners and 112,088 widows, orphans, and dependent parents of deceased soldiers, making a total of that class of 211,892; 18,266 survivors of the War of 1812, and 5,053 widows of soldiers of that war pensioned under the Act of Congress of February 14th, 1871, making a total of that class of 23,319; 1,430 invalid navy pensioners and 1,770 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of deceased officers, sailors, and marines of the navy, making a total of navy pensioners of 3,200, and a grand total of pensioners of all classes of 238,411—showing a net increase during the last fiscal year of 6,182.

During the past year the names of 16,405 pensioners were added to the rolls, and 10,223 names were dropped therefrom for various causes.

The system adopted for the detection of frauds against the government in the matter of pensions has been productive of satisfactory results, but legislation is needed to provide, if possible, against the perpetration of such frauds in the future.

The evidently increasing interest in the cause of education is a most encouraging feature in the general progress and prosperity of the country, and the Bureau of Education is earnest in its efforts to give a proper direction to the new appliances and the increased facilities which are being offered to aid the educators of the country in their great work.

The ninth census has been completed, the report thereof published and distributed, and the working force of the bureau disbanded. The Secretary of the Interior renews his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, to which subject the attention of Congress is invited. The original suggestion in that behalf has met with the general approval of the country, and even if it be not deemed advisable at present to provide for a regular quinquennial census, a census taken in 1875, the report of which could be completed and published before the one hundredth anniversary of our independence, would be especially interesting and valuable as showing the progress of the country during the first century of our national existence. It is believed, however, that a census every five years would be of substantial benefit to the country, inasmuch as our growth hitherto has been so rapid that the results of the decennial census are necessarily unreliable as a basis of estimates for the latter years of a decennial period.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the very efficient management of the governor and the Board of Public Works of this District, the city of Washington is rapidly assuming the appearance of a capital of which the nation may well be proud. From being a most unsightly place three years ago, disagreeable to pass through in summer, in consequence of the dust arising from unpaved streets and almost impassable in the winter from the mud, it is now one of the most sightly cities in the country, and can boast of being the best paved. The work has been done systematically; the plans, grades, location of sewers, water and gas mains being determined upon before the work was commenced, thus securing permanency when completed. I question whether so much has ever been accomplished before in any American city for the same expenditures.

The government having large reservations in the city, and the nation at large having an interest in their Capital, I recommend a liberal policy towards the District of Columbia, and that the government should bear its just share of the expenses of these improvements. Every citizen visiting the Capital feels a pride in its growing beauty, and that he, too, is part owner in the investments made here.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of promoting the establishment in this district of an institution of learning, or university of the highest class, by the donation of lands. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the National Capital. There is no other place in which every citizen is so directly interested.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In three successive messages to Congress I have called attention to the subject of Civil Service reform. Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a board to devise rules governing methods of making appointments and promotions, but there never has been any action making these rules or any rules binding, or even entitled to observance, where persons desire the appointment of a friend or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable to them.

To have any rules effective they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive. I recommend, therefore, the subject to your attention, and suggest that a special committee of Congress might confer with the Civil Service Board, during the present session, for the purpose of devising such rules as can be maintained, and which will secure the service of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office.

Proper rules will protect Congress as well as the Executive from much needless persecution, and will prove of great value to the public at large.

COLORADO.

I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an enabling act for the admittance of Colorado as a State in the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and I believe has a population to justify such admission.

A WESTERN CANAL.

In connection with this, I would also recommend the encouragement of a canal, for purposes of irrigation, from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri River. As a rule, I am opposed to further donations of public lands for internal improvements owned and controlled by private corporations, but in this instance I would make an exception.

Between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains there is an arid belt of public land from three hundred to four hundred miles in width, perfectly useless for the occupation of man, for want of sufficient rain to secure the growth of any products.

An irrigating canal would make productive a belt as wide as the supply of water could be made to spread over across the entire country, and would secure a cordon of settlements connecting the present population of the mountain and mining regions with that of the older states.

All the land reclaimed would be clear gain. If alternate sections are retained by the government I would suggest that the retained sections be thrown open to entry under the homestead laws, or sold to actual settlers for a very low price.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion yet laboring under disabilities is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

I suggest for your consideration the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slave.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, December 1, 1873.

A Chicago bachelor has recovered $4,500 from a railroad company for ejecting him from the ladies' car. He can afford to get married now.

United States Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report to the President, says there are now in the navy 188 vessels, carrying, exclusive of howitzers, 2,367 guns, which is a reduction since his last annual report, by sale and otherwise, of 10 vessels. A general enumeration of these vessels presents 62 steamers, other than iron-clads and tugs, carrying 836 guns; 29 sailing vessels, 423 guns; 48 iron-clad vessels, 121 guns, and 25 tugs, used for navy yard and freight purposes. Of this number there are at present in commission, for sea service, distributed on the several foreign stations and on our own coast, 45 vessels, carrying 407 guns.

THE CRUISING OR ACTIVE FORCE

of the navy, as they may be called, and which is controlled by the appropriation made and the seamen authorized by law, is about the same as last year, the places of those vessels which have been put out of commission within the past twelve months from the expiration of the cruises or for other causes having been supplied by commissioning and sending to sea a corresponding number of others. The list will show a force slightly decreased in number by the sale of some useless vessels, which were, while we retained them, only a source of expense, and it is somewhat weakened also in strength by the condemnation and laying up of several of our white oak cruisers which have reached the limit of their cruising life and can be no longer used with safety on the seas. Many of the ships now on the navy list, and which serve to swell the number to the figures above given, are far from being such as are really needed, and their true condition, which has been often officially represented to Congress, can be fully understood and appreciated by reference to the reports of the bureaus.

LIVE OAK CRUISING SHIPS.

In the meanwhile, however, we have been engaged in completely repairing six of our live oak cruising ships, which are now in various stages of forwardness at the several navy yards. These are all of moderate size, and none of them sufficiently advanced to be of present use; but they are adapted to the wants of our cruising navy, and will in a few months add materially to its strength and efficiency.

THE EIGHT SLOOPS

of war authorized by the last Congress are all in process of building—one-half at the various navy yards, three under contract in private yards, and the remaining one under private contract in the navy yard at Kittery. The building of these ships, with their engines and machinery, is progressing rapidly, and the work, widely distributed at more than a dozen naval stations and private establishments, is contributing to the remunerative employment of several thousands of workmen and to the maintenance of the very large number of persons dependent upon their labor for support and education. It is not without gratification the Secretary is able to report that, besides the great value and importance of this work to the service, we have also been able so to utilize the liberality of Congress as to contribute materially to the business interests of the country and to the support and comforts of many producing and dependent people. The valuable work thus begun should not be discontinued, but the department should be provided with a moderate amount of funds and authorized to commence each year to build a certain number of ships to supply regularly the regular yearly expenditure of naval force which will of necessity occur.

The work of putting

OUR IRON CLAD FORCE

in efficient condition, referred to in the Secretary's last report, has been proceeded with as fast as the means necessary for the extraordinary work could be spared from the current appropriations for the support of the navy. The wisdom of this action needs no illustration from him at this time. Without it we would have been left not only powerless to assert our own rights, but almost defenceless against arrogance or aggression. But the expenditure required has crippled our working bureaus in their general work, and it is necessary that it should be reimbursed to them if they are to proceed steadily and efficiently.

THE STATIONS

have been unchanged during the year. As now established, they are designated as:—The European, the Asiatic, the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific and the South Pacific. Over these, embracing the frequented waters of the globe, are scattered a cruising force of less than forty vessels which, by their presence, are relied on to encourage our citizens and, if required, to protect them and their property in all lands to which, by their inclination or interest, they are drawn.

The Secretary gives an account of the several stations.

THE NAVY YARDS.

The Secretary says of the Navy Yards.—I beg to renew the recommendations made in my annual reports of former years in reference to our navy yards, and to urge that their resources may be increased and developed to meet the emergencies of those wars to which even the most peace-loving nations are liable, and which are best averted by a readiness for action should they be thrust upon us. At the most of our navy yards little could be done during the past year beyond making the repairs to keep them from falling to decay.

AT MARE ISLAND,

our only naval establishment on the Pacific, the new dry dock and the iron working shop for construction are well in hand and will add largely to its resources. We have great naval interests on the Pacific, and I cannot too strongly express the hope that Congress may strengthen them by liberal appropriations to develop this admirably placed arsenal.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are $[illegible], and to this is added the sum of $[illegible] for current repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in the navy yards, &c. These estimates are less than those of last year by rather more than $2,000,000, but they do not include any extraordinary expenditure for the permanent improvement of the navy nor the amounts necessary either for the repair of our iron-clad fleet nor for the continued prosecution of some of the great works necessary to the proper condition of our naval establishments.

THE VIRGINIUS DIFFICULTY

I have felt it to be my duty, under the existing circumstances, to take promptly every means in my power to put our available force in the best possible condition for immediate and active service. All the power and means of the department are now devoted to this end, greatly aided and assisted by the enthusiastic activity of the officers of every grade of the service. Difficult of accomplishment as any purpose at first seemed, difficulties, and even apparent impossibilities, are found to fade away before determination and organized activity, and the navy is already in such a condition that those to whom our interests and honor are entrusted may be relieved from the embarrassments of a situation where just determination might be disregarded because thought to be powerless, or decent consideration be mistaken for fear. It is neither necessary nor proper that I should enter here into details of our preparations. Suffice it to say that a respectable force of war vessels and monitors is already on the sea and concentrating at the station nearest the scene of our possible difficulties; that our whole available iron-clad fleet is in hand, and every war vessel that will float is in active preparation at the various naval stations. These will be ready for sea, fully fitted, as fast as proper crews can be provided for them, and if the necessity for action should come before the time for it arrives, all there is of the American Navy which can be put afloat on the Atlantic Ocean will be in a condition and position to take its proper part. Inadequate as this force may be deemed to the responsibilities and pretensions of a government like ours, and greatly at disadvantage, as we certainly will be, in respect to the number and character of our vessels in a contest with the fleets of any respectable naval power, I believe that the activity, skill, science and experience of our navy will be found equal to any difficulty which courage dare to meet or energy will avail to conquer. They are thoroughly imbued with the spirit, educated in the duties, and experienced in the warlike duties of their profession, skilled in the use of all the terrible weapons which science has provided for modern warfare, and a mind to meet any crisis without shrinking from danger. Thus prepared and in this spirit, they are,

READY TO MEET ANY OF THEIR COUNTRY'S ADVERSARIES

with the means with which their country provides them. In taking the action above referred to, the Navy Department has already incurred considerable expense, and has been forced to assume some responsibilities unusual in time of peace; but, convinced of the wisdom of prompt and decided action, I have not shrunk from these responsibilities, nor hesitated, with the approval of the President, to make warlike preparations in the interests of peace and humanity. I confidently rely for support in this attitude upon the patriotism and good sense of the American people and their representatives, who cannot fail to remember that our naval condition is the result of causes which have long operated, [illegible] upon their consideration, but which have failed to receive the full attention, doubtless on account of more pressing present requirements and obligations, and who will clearly realize that duties constantly postponed are certain to be more difficult and much more expensive when performed in haste, under the pressure of imperious necessity. The department has had

NO NECESSITY TO OVERSTEP ITS APPROPRIATIONS,

even if it were lawful to do so; but the pressing demands of the present will consume now what was provided for the service of the year in several of the working bureaus. These must be promptly relieved, if their work is to go on. The occasion has clearly shown, I think, that our navy as it exists should at least be put in a condition for active service, and, in any event, a moderate appropriation for this purpose ought at once to be made, and if war should by any possibility come, we must be liberally provided to utilize the means we have and to provide others to meet the emergency.

THE POLARIS.

The Secretary, in speaking of the Polaris, says her cruise has been decidedly the most successful of Arctic expeditions. The geographical knowledge of the Arctic regions has been largely advanced. A very particular questioning of every one of the officers and crew of the Polaris and of the scientific corps, except the three persons as yet unexamined, has completely satisfied his associates and himself that Capt. Hall's death occurred from purely natural causes; that his medical treatment was judiciously adapted to his case, and that he was tenderly nursed and cared for to the last. The evidence has also made it manifest that Capt. Hall was always faithful to the trust reposed in him in assigning him the command of the expedition; that he was kind, firm, and humane in the exercise of his authority; that he was earnest in his desire and in his attempts to reach a high northern latitude, and, if practicable, the Pole itself, and that his untimely death was an irreparable loss to the expedition. It is also apparent that Capt. Buddington, who succeeded to the chief command on the death of Capt. Hall, proved himself to be a good seaman, and that in all dangerous positions in which the Polaris was placed his conduct as her commander was skillful and judicious, the natural result of long experience at sea and in command in northern latitudes. The department takes occasion to express its indebtedness to the officials of the Danish Government in Greenland for their uniform courtesy to the officers of the United States Navy connected with the recent expeditions to the Polar seas, and for the facilities extended to those expeditions to promote their success.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

The expeditions organized under the authority of Congress for the survey of the Darien and Nicaragua routes, with the view to the construction of an interoceanic canal, have completed the duties entrusted to them.

DARIEN SURVEY.—The favorable report of Commander Selfridge of the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, in 1871, rendered it desirable to explore more thoroughly the region of the Napipi, and to definitely settle how far the surveys to the south could be profitably carried on in the Valley of Atrato. Commander Selfridge was accordingly ordered to organize another expedition, which arrived in Panama in January last. The Tuscarora, Commander Belknap, of the Pacific fleet, was ordered to cooperate with it, and form a base for the desired surveys. It is very gratifying that the expedition has been so successful as to materially improve upon the route already discovered and surveyed, and has marked out a line for this great enterprise that can be constructed within the limit of an expenditure more moderate than could have been expected, when compared with the immensity of the undertaking, and the great benefits that cannot fail, upon its completion, to occur to our commercial interests.

Briefly stated, the route selected by Commander Selfridge, includes 100 miles of river navigation of the Atrato, which has been carefully sounded, and found to be fully capable of being navigated by the largest class of ocean steamers. Between Atrato and the Pacific a canal of artificial cut is made but 30 miles in length. The canal for 23 miles of this distance passes through a plain, with a gradual rise of 90 feet. There will then remain six miles to the Pacific, of which there are a moderate open cut and three miles of tunneling. It is estimated that the work will cost between $60,000,000 and $80,000,000, and that it can be completed within ten years. A careful survey and soundings of the Atrato resulted in the fact that, though capable of navigation for steamboats, even in its lowest stage, to Quibdo, the head of ship-navigation was reached but a short distance above the line selected for the canal. Surveys of the interior settled the fact that it would not be profitable to explore south of the Napipi; not only because the westerly trend of the coast made the area that would have to be canalized broader in extent, but also that it was traversed by numerous streams, forming the watersheds of mountainous ridges that would have to be cut transversely. Moreover, the Cordilleras, which present a marked depression near the headwaters of the Napipi, increase rapidly in altitude as you proceed south. The health of the expedition has been as satisfactory as the preceding ones. These surveys, which include the whole Isthmus of Darien, have not resulted in the loss of a single life through climatic causes. Much of this immunity from disease in a sickly climate and an arduous duty, is due to the provident care and well-laid plans of the officers in command.

NICARAGUA SURVEY.—The Nicaragua surveying expedition, in charge of Commander E. P. Lull, sailed from the United States in December, 1872, and returned in July last. The result of its labors prove the existence of a practicable route for an interoceanic ship-canal, having Lake Nicaragua as its summit level. It is proposed to connect the lake with the Pacific by a canal 16.33 miles in length, beginning at the mouth of the Rio del Medio, and terminating at Brito. The first 7.50 miles will require an excavation averaging 84 feet in depth, and will be the most expensive part of the whole work. The profile for the rest of the distance is lower than the proposed level of the surface of the water; embankments will be built up with the material excavated. Ten locks and one tide-lock will be required between the lake and the sea. There will be 56 miles of lake navigation; 30 feet of water can be carried within 1,200 feet of the mouth of the Rio del Medio. On the east side a channel will have to be deepened, from six to eight feet for nine miles. The bottom is a firm mud without a single rock.

Slack water navigation in the San Juan, from its head to the mouth of the San Carlos, is considered perfectly feasible; and it is proposed to improve the river by four dams, one each at Castillo Rapids, Balas Rapids, Machuca Rapids, and at the mouth of the San Carlos, at all of which places excellent locations for dams exist. A short section of canal with one lock will be required to get around each of the upper three dams. From just above the fourth dam to Greytown an independent canal will be required, 41.90 miles in length, of which 36 miles will require an excavation less than the prism of the canal; the remaining four miles are made up of short reaches, where the line cuts through hills. Seven locks, besides those abreast the dams, will be required, and should be located in the hills in order to take advantage of the natural rock foundation. Some improvement will be required in places in the river-bed, for which the amount has been computed and the cost estimated.

The total length of the proposed canal is 61.73 miles, of which 47.37 miles are in excavation and embankment. The average depth of excavation throughout is but nine feet above the prism of the canal. No tunnel is required. The harbor of Greytown has been partially destroyed by a cut which comes from the San Carlos, and others of the lower tributaries of the San Juan, and the branch of the river leading to Greytown has become so much filled up that it is now, at the lowest stage of the water, but 125 feet wide and six inches deep at the fork. It is proposed to shut off this branch entirely and send all the silt-bearing water through the Colorado mouth, which empties into the sea 10 miles from Greytown, and to admit to the harbor only the water of the canal, which being drawn from the main river above the mouth of the San Carlos will be perfectly clean. The harbor then once cleared out, will leave nothing to deteriorate it again. A short breakwater will be required to protect the entrance from the surf, also one at Brito, both of which are included in the estimate for the work. Careful gauges at the lowest stage show that Lake Nicaragua will supply 30 times the maximum possible demand of water. The climate is considered perfectly healthy for temperate people who adopt the simplest sanitary precaution. Fair proof of this is that not a man has been lost in either of the expeditions lately operating in the country, though constantly subjected to severe labor and exposure.

There are many excellent reasons for not sleeping in church. Here is a new one: In North Adams a somnolent young gentleman upon awakening found his false teeth lying upon his bosom, with many heartless neighbors enjoying the spectacle.

"Jury," said a Western judge, "You kin go and find a verdict. If you can't find one of your own, get the one the las' jury used." The jury returned a verdict of suicide in the ninth degree.

War Department.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the Secretary of War shows that the estimates for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $33,626,576.73. The estimates for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1875, are $34,440,723.89, the excess of the next year over the current one being $814,344.11. The appropriation for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, was $32,317,378.57. Congress is asked to appropriate $2,000,000 for building and arming forts. He suggests that some action be taken toward the passage of a positive law to punish recruits who have deceived recruiting officers by falsely swearing to their age or physical condition, and says: "In my judgment he should be immediately turned over to a proper tribunal, and the United States law officer in whose district a recruit may have committed an offense, should be required to prosecute him for the false oath he has taken, and for the great expense he has given the Government."

The head of the Executive Department, on March 15, 1873, caused an order to be issued directing that no army officer, either active or retired, shall, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, solicit, suggest or recommend action by members of Congress, for or against military affairs.

Fifty railroads at the close of the war, under Executive orders, purchased from this department railroad material to the appraised value of over $7,500,000, thirty of them having paid their debts in full. The remaining twenty are still in our debt to the amount of $4,868,924.07. The total amount collected from these sales, with interest and expenses, has thus far been $6,116,806.83.

In regard to headstones for soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries, he states that contracts have been awarded. Particular care has been taken to have these headstones permanent when once erected. The entire cost of these slabs and blocks, under the contract as awarded, should they be entered into by the successful bidders, will amount to $770,045.45.

SEA-COAST DEFENSES.

I feel great hesitation in recommending increased appropriation at this time, but I deem it my duty to say that the armament of our sea-coast defences, which involves the question of the defense of our principal sea-board cities from attack, in case of war with a naval power, is a subject demanding the earnest attention of Congress. The principal cities on our coast are in a very defenceless state, and the tedious and costly work of preparation cannot be commenced on the breaking out of a war with the hope of accomplishing any adequate result. The work must be done in time of peace, without waiting for an uncertain period in search after perfection in gun-constructions. The importance of this subject increases with the earnest and continued efforts on the part of all nations to supply their forts with the most improved armament, and should war find this country without proper defense against iron-clads and their great guns, the responsibility cannot rest on this Department, as the importance of the subject has been brought to the attention of Congress. An appropriation of $1,449,552 is estimated for by the Chief of Ordnance for the next fiscal year for the purchase of smooth-bore guns and for carriages, which sum will provide for one-sixth, only, of the guns and carriages that will be required for fortifications which will be ready by the 30th of June, 1874. This amount is not embraced in the regular estimates of appropriations for the army, as heretofore alluded to, but it is a subject of great importance, and the question of these appropriations is respectfully submitted.

TORPEDOES.

With the small appropriations granted for trials with torpedoes, the investigations upon this subject have been continued, to the benefit of our system of submarine mines. This accessory for the defense of our harbor in recent years has developed into one of great importance among the maritime powers, and to investigate the recent electrical methods and systems of torpedoes, as well as to procure certain materials, two officers of engineers were sent during the summer to Europe. The results of their mission are the collection of valuable information on this subject, and a saving of expenditure to the Government.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The river and harbor improvements mentioned in my last annual report have been continued, and the works and surveys connected therewith have been carried on during the past year with vigor. Detailed information in regard to each specific improvement, and the results of surveys directed to be made by the River and Harbor Appropriation acts, may be found in the report of the Chief of Engineers.

The improvement of our rivers and harbors consists chiefly in giving increased width and depth to existing channel-ways and basins, and protecting them, or increasing new channels and basins and giving them protective works. The operations to this end comprise the removal of obstructions of various kinds, such as rock in place and bowlders, bars of clay, sometimes indurated; of gravel, sand, and other alluvial matter; of rafts, often extending from the surface of the river nearly to the bottom, formed by masses of drifting trees, or the accumulation of slabs, edgings, and sawdust; of timber and other constructions placed in channel ways to obstruct or close them; the construction of dikes, dams, wing-dams, and revetments, and the building of canals, breakwaters, and piers, all tending to promote the general interests of commerce and navigation, by furnishing increased facilities of communication and giving greater security to trade.

The river and harbor improvements, mentioned in the last annual report, have been continued, and the works and surveys connected therewith have been carried on during the past year with vigor.

A board of experienced officers, of which Gen. A. H. Terry was President, was convened in September, 1872, for the selection of a breech loading system for the muskets and carbines of the military service. After an exhaustive trial of all the systems presented, the board selected the Springfield breech-loading system as the one of all those brought before it, which is best calculated to meet the demands of our military service. The report of the board was approved, and the Springfield system of breech loader will henceforth be used for muskets and carbines of the army. At the same time the calibre of all small arms for the service—rifles, carbines, and revolvers—has been fixed at 45-100 of an inch.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Gen. Sherman, the head of the army, says in his report to the Secretary of War, that the aggregate showing is 25,635 enlisted men of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and 3,970 non-combatants—the whole aggregating 29,605, or 423 less than the number (30,000) limited by law. In the active regiments the number of men sick and on the necessary details about the posts will fully equal twenty five per cent; so that the actual strength for military service does not exceed 19,052 men. He recommends that Congress be asked to fix the limit of the enlisted force at such a figure as will give 30,000 enlisted men for the regiments of the line, and to provide specifically for the non-combatant detachments as an extra force, which would increase the actual number of enlisted men to about 45,000 men.

The number of regimental commissioned officers on duty or belonging to the several departments and divisions number, in the aggregate, 1,532; present for duty 1,234; absent on leave or detached, 298.

The foregoing does not include the thirty-one Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life, now under orders to join their regiments.

XLIIId. CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The Senate meets daily at 12 M.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to amend the Constitution so as to elect the President for six years, to abolish the electoral-college system, and to abolish the office of Vice-President. Also a bill to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders. Also, a bill to protect persons against inveigling from abroad or kidnapping, forcible restraint, or involuntary servitude.

Bills were introduced to repeal the bankruptcy act and to fix the date for the resumption of specie payments.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to repeal the increase of salary law.

Mr. Starkweather presented a petition for pensions to all the soldiers of the war of 1812.

EGG CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one egg, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and nutmeg, one teaspoonful of lemon, three cups of flour; beat the white of an egg separately, the sugar and yolk and butter together; bake in a thoroughly heated oven.

The Currency Question.

The report of the Controller of the Currency has the following with reference to the panic of 1873:

The monetary crisis of 1873 may be said to have had its beginning in New York City on Sept. 8, by the failure of the Warehouse Security Company and of two houses which had left their regular business to embark in enterprises foreign thereto, which were followed on the 18th by the failure of a number of leading stock broker firms in New York. The suspension of currency payments followed, and was at first confined to banks of New York City, but afterward extended to other large cities, because the New York banks could not respond to the demands of their correspondents in those cities, and these in turn could not respond to the demands of their correspondents. The exchange on New York, which would otherwise have commanded a slight premium, was at a discount, and to a considerable extent unavailable. The suspension of the banks in other leading cities almost without exception followed, and their partial or entire suspension continued for forty days, until confidence was in a measure restored by the resumption of the New York City banks on the first day of November.

The harvest was nearly or quite complete, and the bins and granaries were full to overflowing. The manufacturing and mining interests had also been prosperous during the year, and there was good promise that the fall trade, which had opened, would be as large as during previous years. The value of the cereals, potatoes, tobacco, and hay, for 1872, is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $1,324,325,000. An estimate based upon the census returns of 1869 gives the probable aggregate value of marketable products of industry that year as $4,000,000,000, and a similar estimate upon the same basis and upon the returns to the Agricultural Department, gives an increase of $1,700,000,000 for 1873 over the amount for 1869.

The immediate cause of the crisis is apparent. The money market had become overloaded with debt, the cost of railroad construction for five years past being estimated to have been $1,700,000,000, or about $340,000,000 annually, while debt based upon almost every species of property, State, city, town, manufacturing corporations, and mining companies had been sold in the market. Such bonds and stock had been disposed of to a considerable extent in foreign markets, and as long as this continued, the sale of similar securities was stimulated, and additional amounts offered. When the sales of such securities could no longer be effected abroad, the bonds of railroads and other enterprises of like nature which were in process of construction, were thus forced upon the home market, until their negotiation became almost impossible. The bankers of the City of New York who were burdened with the load could not respond to the demands of their creditors. The numerous holders of similar securities became alarmed, and the panic soon extended throughout the country.

Many measures of reform are proposed in order that the lessons of the crisis may not be lost, and others be led hereafter to commit similar errors. Unity of action among the leading banks of the great cities will do more to reform abuses than any Congressional enactment, for unless such corporations shall unite and insist upon legitimate methods of conducting business, the laws of Congress in reference thereto will be likely soon to become inoperative, such enactments be observed in their true spirit by the few, while the many evade them and thus invite a repetition of similar disasters. If, however, the banks are disinclined to unite for such a purpose, the legislation required of Congress will be such as will induce associations outside of the City of New York to retain in their vaults such funds as are not needed at the commercial centre for purposes of legitimate business.

The Controller in his statement says that the whole amount of National Bank currency, legal tender notes and fractional currency issued up to October 15th was $756,315,135. November 1st the amount had increased to $759,161,238.

The Interior Department.

The Secretary of the Interior says: On the 3d of March last, an act was approved, entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies," the first section of which provides:

That any person who shall plant, protect, and keep in healthy growing condition for ten years forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, on any quarter section of any of the public lands of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of the said quarter section, at the expiration of the said ten years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses; Provided, That only one quarter in any section shall be thus granted.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in preparing rules and regulations under the sixth section of the above act, in order to carry its provisions into effect, refuses to permit more than one entry of a quarter section to be made by any one person. It is claimed on the other hand that this act permits any person to make entry of as many quarter-sections as he sees fit. While it may be perfectly clear that the ruling of the Commissioner is according to the true legal interpretation of the act, it seems to me that it is in accord with the general purpose of Congress in disposing gratuitously of the public domain, and that to allow a contrary interpretation would be to encourage the incumbrance of the public domain, by entries of this character to a large amount, by persons whose circumstances enable them to make the necessary expenditures, whereby the public lands would be withdrawn from the free and easy settlement now secured to persons of moderate means; and that, in this manner, considerable inconvenience and injustice to preemptors and homestead settlers would necessarily ensue. I have deemed it best, therefore, to sustain the construction put upon the act by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and in this manner, to invite the attention of Congress to the subject, so that, if deemed necessary, they may declare distinctly the right of any one individual to make as many locations as he sees fit under the aforesaid act.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Secretary of the Interior publishes, as a part of his report to Congress, a statement of the Pacific railroads and their branches of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. He says that the stock subscribed to the former amounts to $36,783,000, and that this, within a fraction, has been paid in, and to the latter, $62,608,800, of which $54,275,500 has been paid. The Union Pacific owes the government now in interest for it $27,296,612, and the Central, $27,855,580; in all, $55,152,192.

The Cunning Thrush.

There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of this occurred the other day at a slate quarry belonging to a friend, from whom we have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry, in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first, she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rung whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves—dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this, narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but as the rock could not be always blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with the process of incubation; the consequence was, that afterward, when the bell rung, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not, she would remain where she was.

The Signal Service.

The whole number of stations from which regular meteoric reports are now [illegible] is [illegible], of which [illegible] are in the [illegible], [illegible] in Canada, and 3 in the West Indies. [illegible] telegraphic reports from [illegible] August 6, from Kingston, Jamaica, [illegible] 12, and from Santiago de Cuba [illegible]. Three other points in [illegible] and Barbadoes will be [illegible] as soon as observers can be [illegible]. It is a [illegible] regret that there is no [illegible] arrangement with the authorities of [illegible] islands, nor is there as prompt [illegible] weather telegrams [illegible] requested. Steps are in [illegible] which it is hoped the [illegible] will be effected. A plan has [illegible] whereby a synopsis of the [illegible] and the probabilities have been [illegible] points in the interior [illegible] graph, and then give [illegible] the farming and interior [illegible] are nineteen special river [illegible] reports of the depths of water in the [illegible] rivers of the United States [illegible] telegraph at particular [illegible] danger from freshets [illegible] River reports are also [illegible] the regular stations. These [illegible] published and distributed [illegible] the rivers, and conducive to the [illegible] and safety of the river [illegible] stant and accurate knowledge [illegible] depth of water in the channels. [illegible] resulting from these reports now [illegible] year of their issue, have been fully [illegible] edged by the various interests they have advanced. The total number of [illegible] bulletins issued have been [illegible] sand nine hundred and eighty-two [illegible] copies of the weather report are [illegible] daily. The ascertained comparative [illegible] of deductions from reports styled "[illegible] abilities" has been more closely [illegible] this than in preceding years. The [illegible] of verification has been [illegible] puted for each of the [illegible] mentioned in the reports. The department acknowledges, as in previous years, the general support of the popular opinion [illegible] men and of the press in its efforts [illegible] to carry on this work. Errors have [illegible] but it has been generally recognized [illegible] able that some must occur in the present condition of science. The great utility of the work is no longer doubted. It has [illegible] results the promise of which a few years [illegible] could hardly be hoped for. It is [illegible] in connection with this subject that arrangements have been made with the meteorological offices of Russia, England, and Turkey, to commence Jan. 1, 1874, an exchange with the United States of the daily reports taken simultaneously at the different stations throughout the great extent of the Russian and Turkish Empires, the British Islands, and the United States. The co-operation of the systems of other nations is expected.

Starvation in Iowa.

A Harrowing Story of Poverty and Suffering.

A citizen of Iowa has written to the *Des Moines Register* from Jefferson, that State, a sad story of the hardships and sufferings of many of the settlers in the North-western portion of that State. He says: "I have just had a long interview with a former soldier comrade, now a *homesteader* in Osceola County, and from him learn something concerning the present and future wants of the hundreds of good people making themselves homes in that and other counties. It will be remembered that in 1872 good crops were raised in that section, and that all had plenty and to spare. In the spring of 1873, every preparation was made for a good crop of small grain, and it progressed exceedingly well until about the first of June, when the grasshoppers came, and the fields of waving grain were made desolate—entirely ruining the crop. A great many homesteaders at once left, realizing the coming of the present condition of matters. But hundreds of families had not the means at command to pay their expenses of travel, and hence were compelled to stay. A little corn was saved in some sections, but of very inferior quality. Plenty of hay was made, of the best grade, so the stock will at least have that much for support. But as to the people? My informant makes this statement: "Nearly every man is poor—very poor, and a great majority are ex-soldiers of the Union, with young families to support. When the grasshoppers took the crops, we did the best we could for the coming winter. We went to the lakes and caught barrels of fish, but we did not have the means to properly save for them; so they spoiled. Stock was sacrificed to the sharks that infest our section, at the next to nothing of a price, and many of us have thus eaten up and worn out the horses and work-cattle that had been our main stay. We could buy no fuel, and when I left, twisted hay and rank reed grass was the only fuel nine-tenths of the people were using. Much sickness prevails, brought on by a long abstinence from wholesome and nutritious food. One family I know of has the father down with the rheumatism, three out of six children were down with the measles, while the mother was about worn down herself. Corn-meal, grated from frost-bitten nubbins, was the only food in the house, if the sod and board shanty may be called such. The people bear with each other, and mutually extend aid as much as possible. One young man from Jasper County, who happens to be a good shot, has valiantly taken upon himself the task of keeping all invalid families supplied with meat, wild game, and the day I left brought some geese and ducks to the family I have mentioned. But that will soon end, with cold weather. You want to know what they need? They need everything—fuel, clothing, and provisions. The women and children are suffering greatly already for the want of clothing. I know of several women who died soon after giving birth to children because they could not have even the common luxury of a cup of tea, or anything nutritious to aid them in regaining strength, coupled with the want of proper bed covering. The most of the counties can extend no aid, for the reason that thieves have been running the affairs, and have stolen all, just as they did some years ago in Clay County. Many families will leave on foot, having sold their cattle or horses to keep them alive. Some general way of relieving those who must remain must be put in operation right away, else the first snap of real cold weather will send many a good man or woman or child to death—frozen, because they will be so weak and emaciated that they cannot stand the rigors of winter, [illegible] appearance." The person who makes this statement I know to be reliable. It will be seen from this, then, that aid cannot be sent too soon, and that a general plan of relief must not be delayed longer than necessary.

A Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], has authorized the [illegible] to draw on him for $200 per [illegible] charitable purposes during the [illegible]

The M'Kean Miner.

TERMS—$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1873.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor.

The Newspapers and the New Constitution.

It is with much gratification we record the unanimity with which the public press, the mould as well as the mirror of popular sentiment, favors the adoption of the New Constitution. Of the newspapers of the Commonwealth, two hundred and ninety-eight are known to give it an earnest support, while but eighteen oppose it, and many of these base their opposition on local grounds or for causes affecting their special locality, in Representation or the like.

Most of the newspapers which have failed to fall into line are exponents of some of the Rings which have been formed to control the affairs of the Commonwealth in the interest of the favored few who compose them. These rings or combinations are never made up in the interests of the people. We have corporation rings, or a combination of those who have secured special corporate privileges. We have a Legislative ring; this embraces the more easily moulded members of the body (of whom there are latterly quite too many) who have been elected as Representatives, and the Lobby whose members are sent and maintained by a class having special interests. These rings, (and there are members of minor ones we have not mentioned,) act together, and under a most complete organization; they control most of the important legislation. They build up and pull down men who aspire to public honors. They call, organize and control nominating conventions. They make United States Senators, Governors and high officers for the State. The masses of the people have not known it, they have thought they did these things themselves. Never were honest, unsuspecting men more mistaken.

It is no wonder the unscrupulous of these ring organs now cry out.—They begin to feel the halter draw. It is their death agony; yet do not dare to tell where they are hurt; they do not dare combat the *vital* changes which are proposed by the new Constitution; they do not dare condemn it because it forbids the members of the Legislature from increasing their own salaries during the term for which they have been elected, for imposing a uniform rate of taxation upon property of the same class, for restricting railroads to their legitimate business as common carriers, prohibiting free passes granted as a species of bribes to judges, members of the Legislature and other officials who are paid liberal mileage while travelling on official business, requiring them to carry freight and passengers for our own citizens as cheap as for citizens of other states, charging no greater sum for a less than a greater distance because there happens to be no combination; and they do not complain because of the cutting up, root and branch of all special or class legislation, and thus utterly routing and scattering the lobby by taking away their means of subsistence. These and many other vital changes made in the interest of the people they do not mention. As well might the pickpocket cry "stop thief" while holding the plunder on his person exposed to full view. But they seek to raise false issues to divert the minds of the people from the contemplated real reforms. They undertake to go behind the Convention which framed the Constitution and declare its members were not all elected by a majority of the whole number of votes cast; as if this, if true, would work its defeat. They forget, or wo'd have the people do so, that it is not the Convention which *proposed* but *the people who by their votes ratify*, which gives life and being to the Constitution of a republic. They complain that in Philadelphia where it was conceded by members of both political parties an honest count of votes might not be had without it, a special Election Board was created to receive the votes for and against its adoption. The fact that this class of journals oppose it, is a strong reason why honest men should support it. As a whole the newspapers of the State have done their duty manfully, and have fortified their claim to public confidence. Will not the people do as well? Next Tuesday will answer.

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FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

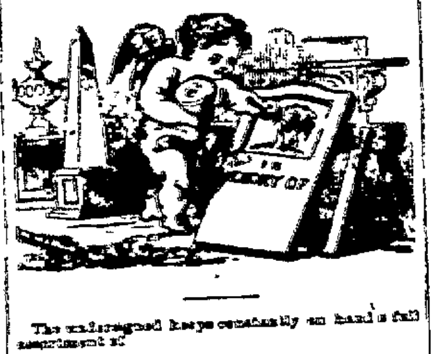
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and no seal this third day o December A. D 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.



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MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description, also Stone Work for buildings and sidewalks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves. JOHN DIGEL.

Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

PHYSICIANS & DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to Dundas Dick about his Sandal Wood Oil Capsules, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles, and not DUNDAS, DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and Dundas, Dick & Co. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

Physicians who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so**, for they contain the **pure Oil in the best and cheapest** form.

Dundas, Dick & Co use more Oil of Sandalwood in the manufacture of their capsules than all the wholesale and retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the **pure Oil** is sold **cheaper** in their capsules than in any other form.

Oil of Sandalwood is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days.—From no other medicine can this result be had.

Dick's soft capsules solve the problem long considered by many eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft capsules are put up in tin foil and neat boxes thirty in each, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

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X1-3-3

Jury List for December Term, 1873

TRAVERSE.

Annin—Theron Cooper, Leonard Jewell, D Simpson, W H Taylor, J H Kinney

Bradford—B C H [illegible], J S Seward, T J Melvin

Ceres—W P Carter, Danl Morse, J J Roberts Harry Bridge, H W Austin

Eldred—A T Barden.

Hamlin—John Dutcher, H T Sawyer

Keating—Eben Gallup, J A Bland, C D Calkins, Wilber Acre, Seth Gifford, Thos Hassey, James Daily, B F Robbins, Archie Stevens Nelson Rice

Liberty—H J Barrett, Isaac Dailey, Wm Medbury, Samuel Carter, A J Abbey, James Otto, A N Eldridge

Lafayette—G W Watrous, Geo. Bowen, Danl Davis

Norwich—Orlando Gallup

Otto—John Swink, Simon Briggs, James Miles, W F Sprague

Smethport—Amos Bishop, E Hartwell

Sergeant—Jacob Hafner

Wetmore—Thomas Ryan, J D Barnes, Geo. Walker, Joshua Davis

GRAND

Bradford—Austin Watrous, F W Fisher, P T Kennedy, Hiram Beardsly

Ceres—A J Southerland, W H Smith, P W Leonard, Harry Bridge, John Pearsall, N Peabody

Hamlin—J E McWhite, D F Pattison

Keating—Chester Baker

Liberty—Thos. McDowell, James Moore, L L Hall, Eugene Mullen

Lafayette—Wm. Hoop, James Hoop

Norwich—Andrus Ede, E Smith, Johnathan Colegrove, C R Burdick

Wetmore—D T Hall

WANTED A General Agent for McKean Co. to represent the Continental Life Insurance Co. of Hartford Conn. An energetic man can do well by addressing, with references.

E. W. [illegible], Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa.

11 t

CHANGE ENDS!

CHANGE ENDS!

REVERSE THE PAPER, I MEAN,

READ,

REFLECT,

AND

ACT PROMPTLY!

GREAT

REDUCTION!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th INST.,

R. O. SMITH'S, Olean, N. Y.

Will offer his Entire Stock at prices that will compete successfully with those of the forced sales of any house in the State, not excepting ASSIGNED STOCK, and those being sold by the SHERIFF.

HOW IS THIS?

Our entire stock of CARPETS AT COST.

Five Cases Best Standard Prints AT 11 CENTS

Two Cases Ginghams at 12 & 15 CENTS

Ten Bales 4-4 Sheetings at from 10 TO 12 CENTS.

FURS and BUFFALO ROBES WAY DOWN! DOWN!

Fifty Chests SIX SHILLING TEA for FORTY CENTS.

Fifty Barrels "A" COFFEESUGAR at ELEVEN CENTS.

Our customers and the trade generally are requested to call and examine our immense stock at reduced prices.

R. O. SMITH.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., and PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent PANIC PRICES, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,

Business Suits,

Fine Dress Suits,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city. CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

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OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY carefully repaired and warranted.

☞ ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER. ☜

The above mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

BUFFALO CARDS.

P. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AN DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

Nails, Etc., Etc

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AN I

MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

Trial List—December Term, 1873.

Jas E Blair, et al. vs Joseph F Clark.

L B Prosser vs Joseph F Clark.

J P Clark vs A T Newell.

Utica Orphan Asylum vs J D Leonard.

Utica Orphan Asylum vs J D Leonard.

A N Taylor vs T L Chapin.

Keating township vs M S Sheldon and W S Oviatt.

Keating township vs M S Sheldon and W H Pratt.

Keating township vs M S Sheldon and Wm. Gifford.

Loyal Ward vs Bradford School District.

H S Baker vs J F Clark

Fred Collins vs Richard E Looker.

James R Curtis vs D D Comes.

Appeal from Auditors Report of Keating township.

Chas. M Bruce vs Horace Scott.

Smethport Nov. 14th. 1873.

M A Sprague, Pro.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of John Talmadge, late of Liberty township, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers and all persons owing said estate will make immediate payment.

A. L WRIGHT,
S. R. TALMADGE,
Admr's.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

Callar & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

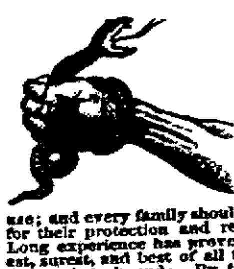
Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure.—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhoea,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO want reliable and energetic Agents in this County. The "VICTOR" is a Lock-stitch, Shuttle Machine with Self-set ing Needle, best finished & most perfect machine offered. An increase of over 500 per cent. on sales of 1872 over 1872. *For Terms, &c.,* Address

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,
1227 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible]

If you are Suffering from any CHRONIC DISEASE,

Broken Down Constitution,

Or require a Remedy to

Purify and Enrich the Blood,

You will find Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root to possess greater merit, cure you more speedily, and do you more good than any and all other remedies combined. That Pale, Yellow, Sickly-looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. What is it? It is nature's own restorer! A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any disease whose real or direct cause is Bad Blood. Rheumatism, Pains in Limbs or Bones, Constitutions broken down by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For Syphilis, or Syphilitic taint, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Sold by

McCOY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the estate of the late Rowland [illegible], late of the borough of Smethport, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to

W. S. OVIATT, Executor,
MARY A. [illegible], Executrix.

Smethport, Nov. 25, 1873.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act Relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, M. K. POWELL, high Sheriff of the county of M'Kean, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the county of M'Kean, that a General Election will be held in said County of M'Kean on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, [being the 16th day of the month] at which time the qualified electors will vote upon the rejection or adoption of the New Constitution.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The Borough of Smethport at Court House in Smethport.

The township and Borough of Bradford at school house in Bradford village.

The tp. of Ceres at house of E. J. Barber.

The tp. of Corydon at school house near Thomas Conover's.

The tp. of Eldred at Eldred Hotel.

The tp of Hamlin at school house near J. R. B. White's.

The tp. of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrisons.

The tp of Keating at Court House in Smethport.

The tp of Liberty at house of M. Palmer.

The tp of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette Corners.

The tp of Norwich at house of C R Burdick.

The tp of Otto in the school house at Duke's Centre.

The tp of Sergeant at what is known as the "old white school house."

The tp. of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

MANNER OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several election districts of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classed as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts to be voted for and be labeled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the State officers voted for, and be labeled "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

Notice is further hereby given that all persons except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of trust under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judicial departments of this State or United States or any city or incorporated district, and also that any member of Congress and of the State Legislature or of the common or select council of any city or commissioner of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election in this Commonwealth.

OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election shall select one out of their number to fill such vacancy.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are requested to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on the First Friday next after the said second Tuesday of October, then and there to do the things required.

AN ORDINANCE

For submitting the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, as passed a second reading.

Be ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instruction. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many affirmative votes as there are voters in the county—and the same number of negative votes, and the said commissioners shall, at least five days before said election cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally lists, returns, circulars of instruction, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "new constitution," for the inside for persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the new constitution," and for all persons giving negative vote the words "Against the new constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new constitution, then it shall be the constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new constitution then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

* * * * *

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this commonwealth, with like powers and duties to those of said election officers. Each inspector shall appoint a clerk to assist the board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered shall be permitted to make proof of his right to vote [illegible] election officers, according to the election laws of this commonwealth.

* * * * *

5. In each of the counties of the commonwealth (except Philadelphia) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same within five days after the election, directed to the President of the convention at Harrisburg.

JNO. H. WALKER, Pres't

D. L. IMBRIE, Clerk.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Smethport this 20th day of November 1873.

M. K. POWELL, Sheriff.

Richard Hatfield vs Pitt., Buff. & Roch. R. R. Co. } In Common Pleas McKean county. Term, 1873.

McKean County, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said county, Greeting: We command you that you summon Pittsburgh, Buffalo & Rochester Railroad company so that they be and appear before our court of common Pleas to be held at Smethport, in and for said county, on the third Monday of December, next, there to answer Richard Hatfield of a plea in action of trespass in the case, and that you have you then and there this writ. Witness the Hon. [illegible], President, A. D. [illegible] of our said court [illegible] day of [illegible].

M. A. SPRAGUE, Pro.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original writ in my hands.

M. K. POWELL, Sh'ff.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1873.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—	
Night Express	6.48 a m
Through Mail	9.40 p m
Local Freight	9.46 a m
Buffalo Local Freight	9.38 a m
Through Freight	12.38 a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—	
Accommodation	11.30 a m
Night Express	3.34 p m
Local Freight	2.30 p m
Port Allegany Local	4.30 p m
Through Freight	11:12 p m

The Last Call.

The accounts of the late firm of Bard & Barbour have been placed in the hands of their Attorney, D. R. Hamlin Esq, for collection. All accounts not paid before Dec. 30th. will be prosecuted.

BARD & BARBOUR.

Presidents message on 1st and 4th pages.

— The editor is in Buffalo, and the devil rules the sanctum.

— Dime party at the residence of Rev. C. Cornforth on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23th.

— Work has again been resumed on the Catholic Church, which will be finished in about two weeks.

— Is it true that there is a man in McKean county worth $30,000 who does not take his county paper?

Mail going south will close at 3 30 a. m. and mail going north will close at 12 m, Stage leaves at 9 a. m., and at 12 m.

M. L. Armstrong, P. M.

— To the cur-rious we would remark that George will give you a game at 20 cents, which you can't get elsewhere at less than 25 cents.

In the case of Bard vs Parker, which has been in progress for a number of days before Justice Sartwell, a judgment for plaintiff was found.

— Our Olean items was received too late for publication this week. Another chance to find fault with the present management of our mails.

— Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall followed each other in about 48 hours, last week. Rather remarkable, but true nevertheless, if we go by the weather.

AMUSING.— To hear George offer his oysters at 50 cents per can, to a Granger. Not any, George, we patronize no Middlemen, as our oath forbids it.

— We are under obligations to Mr. T. C. Walsman, of Allegany Bridge, for his hospitality to us while making a trip down in Eldred a few days since.

— The number of executions issued to Dec term of Court already number 92, and the entrys on the Appearance Docket (not including railroad cases) reach 192.

Services next Sabbath at M. E. Church 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m., and at Norwich 2½ p. m. Subject of Bible class. Beginning of Pauls journeys.

J. L. Rusbridge, Pastor.

— A new version of an old teaching: Lay not up for yourselves treasures in Wall street, or you will be glad to realize 65 cents on the dollar. Eh! H. & M. depositors.

TO OLD PROBABILITIES.— Why were not cautionary signals ordered for Smethport on Thursday last? You ought to be prosecuted by Judges Sartwell and Taylor for their ROAD DESTROYERS ruined by the wind on the 4th instant. Balsams make a nice shade, but poor roads

— Owing to the increase of business in the Sheriffs' office, we have a new deputy in the Sheriffs son, "Pa" Powell. We have no doubt but that he will make a good one, and with ex-sheriff Chadwick, his former deputy, we most sincerely hope the business can all be attended to.

— We notice by the Cameron PRESS that Prof. Worden opened a school for instructions on Deportment and Dancing in the latest styles of the art at the Opera House, Emporium Dec. 8th. We know that those in attendance will have a lively time, for "Jess" believes in "letting the boys enjoy themselves."

— James Burke killed Dennis Connor at the public house of Mrs. Chase, in Benezette township, Elk Co., on the 27th ult. Burke has been arrested and confined in the county jail to answer at the January term. Surely Elk is an unhealthy county, and will make a poor showing in the census of 1875, unless they refuse to grant licenses.

— Messrs D. A. Baths and H. Spencer of Alton, were in town on Saturday last, having repaired the telegraph poles and wire, which was more or less injured the entire length of the line between here and Alton, by the gale that visited this section on the 4th. instant.

— R. T. Lain, proprietor of the Bradford House, Bradford, is making extensive preparations for a party at his house on the evening of the 25th. inst. The celebrated Shelter's Quadrille Band has been secured for the occasion, and as "Bos" knows how to please everybody of course all who can will attend.

— Of course we would sympathize with any one who should be BURNED OUT at the commencement of a hard winter, and lose their all, for our heart is too large to stand suffering of any kind. But does a person deserve sympathy when their troubles can be averted by insuring with D. R. Hamlin in the North America, Franklin or Pennsylvania Insurance Companies, whose gross assets reach the enormous sum of eight million dollars? We leave the question as an enigma, and most sincerely hope that no one in M'Kean county will have occasion to answer it. Those who have ever thought of insuring should attend to it before their over crowded stoves give a practical warning in turning them homeless into the street, and those who have not thought of it should think now, and act upon their judgment. The harder it is to raise the money to pay the premium, the more you need to be insured, for the harder will be your sufferings should a loss befall you.

ad.

Meetings of the School Board, &c.

MR. EDITOR:— In your last issue you propound the following singular question. "Why do not our Borough Council and Board of School Directors direct the publication of their proceedings for the benefit of other citizens and tax-payers who are interested? or are they secret societies?"— You then follow with the remark that "out in the world they do such things." To the first division of your interrogatory I would say, that it has never been customary in this Borough to publish the proceedings of either, excepting so far as essential to the public requirements. All Borough Ordinances, and all official acts of both the Council and the School Board are published as advertisements as your columns in time past will attest. The publication of anything further would be a useless and uncalled for expense to the people. The last clause of your interrogatory might have been intended for irony; certainly there was no good reason for it. The meetings of the Council and School Board have almost uniformly been held at the office of P. Ford, Esq., in the Drug Store of McCoy & Reilly, one of the most public places in the Borough. So far as the meetings of the School Board are concerned, particularly since the Directors have had under consideration the building of a new school house, not one has been held when "other citizens and tax-payers who may be interested" were not present. From "other citizens and tax-payers" the Board has sought and received valuable suggestions. In the grand movement are initiating of putting up a suitable building in which our children and children's children may be educated and fitted for good citizens, we expect and sincerely believe we will have the hearty co-operation of every "citizen and tax-payer" who has the well being of this community at heart, including the accomplished editor of the MINER.

"Out in the world" publishers are expected to have sufficient enterprise to attend meetings of public interest, and their columns to bear evidence of that attendance. Hoping you will no longer consider the meetings of our Board as secret, I remain,

Yours, A DIRECTOR.

Smethport, Dec. 8, 1873.

KANE, Dec. 6, 1873.

ED. MINER:

No doubt yourself and the readers of your paper, which no family that desires to be happy can afford to be without, may have come to the conclusion that Josh was among the things that were; but I still live. I might have been annihilated had it not been and very fortunately for me too. While the correspondent of the ELK DEMOCRAT (Summit) was having his head bathed by the kind lady of his boarding house after the effort he made, I had the privilege of reading his article. Sell tickets, as that is the height of your ambition. The gentleman C. A. P. who has volunteered to defend Mrs. Phillips must be a kind of detective organ, and reminds me of the man who told a great philosopher "you cannot believe more than half what that man tells you." A number of our good citizens know that liquor has been sold there, and that we now have a Constable that dare and will do his duty. The much vexed church question, notwithstanding all the rumors, remains as it was, and we are content to bear with it, rather than fly to the evils we know nothing of. The all absorbing topic now is the trial of our townsman, F. W. Meese, who is languishing in jail, perhaps musing over the fate of Boss Tweed. Kane will be well represented at the coming Court.

— THE LYCEUM met as usual on Saturday evening, and there was a slight improvement in the heating and lighting arrangements, but not sufficient so, but we feel ourselves compelled to make some suggestions to the janitor, viz.: Sweep and dust the room thoroughly, clean and procure new wicks for the lamps, and fill the box with wood. There was a large attendance and all seemed to enjoy themselves. To those that were present and to those who expect to be present, we would say, give in your names as members and help to make it a source of improvement and enjoyment. The following appointments for the next meeting were made:

Essay, Mrs. Emma King; select reading, Miss Maggie Mullin; News of the week, Rev. J L. Rusbridge; Five minute speeches, W. Y. McCoy, H. F. Barbour and J. C. Backus; Chief disputants, D. R. Hamlin and S. W. Smith; Critic, J. L. Rusbridge. Question for debate:

RESOLVED, That the United States Government should at once recognize Cuba as a belligerent power.

— We examined the county water works a few days since and can report progress. Simon Glenn has finished the ditch, John Digel has laid the pipe, and Glenn, Daly and Grant have covered it. So far so good. At the time of our visit there was plenty of water and of a fair quality, but from the manner and direction in which it came we predict trouble before next fall. The excavation at the head of the spring is about 12 feet deep, and in our judgment is left in a very shabby manner. It is dug under the hill and the dirt is supported by a mock frame which allows the dirt to cave in and fill up the basin. This should be attended to at once, by the Commissioners giving a contract to John Digel to lay a good wall in water lime with an arched covering. After this wall is built a door can be placed in front which will help to keep the water cool, and at all times give an opportunity to examine the strainer.

— A donation visit will be paid to Rev. J. L. Rusbridge, at the M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon and evening, of next week, Dec. 18th, 1873. Produce of every kind will be acceptable, and it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Gospel will respond to the call.

I S Gleason	& Lady	G Corwin	& Lady
W J Colegrove	"	G Barret	"
A N Taylor	"	O Gallup	"
L Rogers	"	S Sartwell	"
R D Hamlin	"	A B Armstrong	"
		Wm Haskell	"
D R Hamlin	"	H Burlingame	"
H King		W J Milliken	
			Committee.

The Reduction of Rights in the New Constitution.

Some casual readers of the New Constitution are of opinion the Bill of Rights contained in it is essentially different from that reason are disposed to vote against it. In this opinion they are entirely mistaken.— Section 3 and 4 of the "Declaration of Rights," relating to religious belief and worship, are IDENTICAL with the present Constitution. The other sections of the Declaration of Rights make no material changes, and certainly none which any lover of free institutions can object to.

— ADAM has bruin bit the dust. The circumstances are as follows: The other day while Samuel Rockwell was wandering through the woods, thinking over the Lyman party's hunt, as told in a recent issue of this paper, it occurred to Sam. to follow their lead, and examine hollow logs. This he proceeded to do, and after gazing abstractedly into a thousand, (more or less) he was rewarded by seeing a bear looking at him "backwards." After a few moments spent in returning thanks, he poured volley after volley of buck-shot into the brute. His friends becoming alarmed at his absence, sent a party out in search of him, who at last found him and informed him that the bear was dead. Sam. says he only used 13 pounds of lead in "getting away" with his prey.

SANO CORPORE.—The influence of the stomach on the brain should be carefully heeded. Let the stomach be in slight degree disturbed, and the entire nervous system becomes a sufferer. Bring the stomach to a healthy tone, and the nervous machinery promptly resumes its perfect running order. Happily, there is no necessity for any long disarrangement of the functions of the stomach, since in AYER'S PILLS we have so perfect a combination, admirably adapted for relief. They have stood the test many years, and have exhibited stomachic properties most wonderful. Their wise use, by keeping the system in perfect order, promotes longevity, and what is far better, ensures the full enjoyment of the time spent here. We use them and know their value —[Florence (Kans.) Pioneer.]

"The Little Corporal" comes to us this month with a table of contents as choice and rich as Santa Claus' pack at Christmas time. New subscribers for next year will receive the November and December numbers of this year free if they subscribe now. Terms $1.50 a year and a chromo free. Address John E. Miller, Publisher,

Chicago, Ill.

— VICK'S Floral Guide for 1874 is just out. It is published quarterly, at 25 cents a year, and furnished free to all who order seeds to the amount of a dollar. It contains 200 pages, and 500 engravings, and colored plates, and is very neatly printed. Every lover of horticulture will be glad to have a copy of this beautiful publication. We know of nothing to equal it or compare with it. Let every lover of flowers send for it. Published by JAMES VICK, Rochester N. Y.

School House Letting.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the Smethport School District, for the building of a School House for said District until Wednesday, Dec 24th. 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon. Good bail for performance of contract will be required. Proposals will be addressed to Hon. W. S. Brownell, President of the Board. Specifications and plan can be seen with D. L. Forsyth, Esq. The building is to be 50 feet wide, by 70 long with 24 foot posts.

By order of the Board,

P. Ford, Secy.

Smethport, Dec. 1, 1873.

Business Directory

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT M'Kean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. W. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdevant.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the basement of the Bennett House, where he is prepared to do shaving, shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.

Bradford, Pa., Dec. 31, 1871.

W. F. DeGolier,

PRACTICAL JEWELER, and dealer in all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles, eye-glasses, silver and plated ware, &c. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch and warranted to give satisfaction.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John R. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 6 1871,

Armstrong & Co's Column.

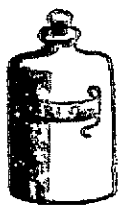
AT THE

DRUG STORE, IN SMETHPORT

CAN BE FOUND

The Largest, and Best selected

STOCK OF



AND

TOILET ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS,

COMBS,

BRUSHES,

COSMETICS,

HAIR OILS,

VARNISHES,

COLOGNE,

PATENT MEDICINES

SCHOOL BOOKS.

STATIONERY

AND

FANCY GOODS

generally, that was ever brought into Smethport.

CHOICE LIQUORS!

Sold only by Prescription or Thoroughly Medicated

—o—

A Call is Solicited.

—o—

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

—o—

Remember the place—one door west of the Post office in the Block.

A. B. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Smethport. Aug 10, 1871.

Borough Ordinances.

No. 11.

SEC 1. Be it enacted and ordained, that whenever the ordinance of April 27, 1872 shall have been violated it shall be the duty of any officer having authority to seize and detain said stock until the owner or owners or some one on their behalf shall appear and tender or pay the sum of money required by the ordinance of said borough

SEC 2. The officer shall make diligent enquiry and if the owner cannot be found he shall within the space of four days make a written statement to the Borough Clerk of said borough which shall contain a full description of said stock together with the date of the seizure which shall be entered in the Clerks books

SEC 3. Then in case no owner shall appear or if appearing shall refuse or neglect to pay said sum so required the said officer shall forthwith complain to some one of the Justices of the Peace of said borough, setting forth the violation of the ordinance with a minute statement of all costs up to the time and also state if the owner can or cannot be found, which shall be entered by the Justice of the Peace of Record and signed by complainant.

SEC. 4. If the owner can be found the Justice shall forthwith issue a Summons to the Constable commanding the defendant to appear on a certain day and show cause if any he or she shall have why judgment shall not be rendered against them at the return day and hour, and upon the return of the writ the justice of the peace shall hear and determine as right and justice shall belong, provided always that either party shall have the right of appeal.

SEC. 5. And if the owner does not pay all costs and expenses on the justice rendering his verdict, or if no owner is found on the receipt of complaint, then the justice of the peace shall forthwith issue his execution to the Constable to seize said stock and expose to public vendue by giving ten days notice with printed or written notices put up in six public places in the borough, returning the overplus if any to the owner if he can be found, in all cases making lawful return to the said justice of the Peace within five days of the execution.

SEC. 6. The Justice of the Peace shall forthwith pay over the money so collected to the treasurer of said Borough, reserving costs only, and if no owner shall appear in the space of ninety days the money shall belong to said borough and the owner shall be forever debarred from any recovery.

P. T. KENNEDY, Burgess.

No. 12.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted and ordained, that any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street or highway or public house or public place in this borough shall be fined upon the view of or upon proof made, before the Burgess or Justice of the Peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

SEC. 2. If such person shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the said forfeiture or goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall be committed to the county jail until the said forfeiture is paid

PETER T. KENNEDY, Burgess.

No. 13.

Be it ordained and enacted, that any person found driving, leading or riding any horse or cattle on the sidewalks, or hitching to shade trees in the Boro' of Bradford, upon conviction thereof shall be fined one dollar and costs.

PETER T. KENNEDY, Burgess.

Extract from the Minutes of the Council of Bradford Boro', Nov. 10, 1873.

P W DAVIS, Clerk.

Notice.

I hereby give notice of my retirement from the firm of Ault & Cornforth

C CORNFORTH.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 1; 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock p. m., the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

The following described real estate. All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Wetmore, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post in the southern boundary of the Big Level State Road at the northeast corner of L M Johnson's lot, running thence along the line of the said L M Johnson's lot south forty nine degrees, east two hundred and five perches to the southeast corner of the same, thence north forty one degrees east one hundred perches to a post corner, thence north forty-nine degrees west two hundred and twenty-one perches to a post corner in the south boundary of the Big Level State Road, thence along the south boundary of the same south twenty-six degrees, west seventeen perches, thence south thirty-three degrees west eighty-four perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-two acres and eighty-one square perches more or less, unimproved.

Seized taken in execution and will be sold as the property of John C. Smith at the suit of Frederick Collins et al

H. N POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Nov. 27, 1873.

EUREKA!

McCOY & REILLY,

("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE,")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums, &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

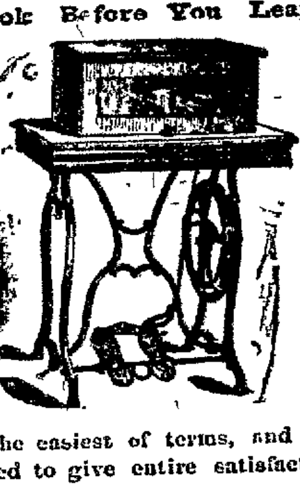
With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6. 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."

BUY THE NEW



Weed Sewing Machine.

On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling.

I also have on hand a sample Machine of the

"G. F."

size, the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.

Bradford, Pa., Feb 13, 1873.

Goodall's PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.

REGATTA—A Cheap Common Card.

BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.

VIRGINIA—Fine calico backs.

GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, [Pat cut backs, various colors and designs]

COLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] extra quality.

GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made

Mt. VERNONS—Extra fine two color patterns.

ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price list on application. Dealers supplied by

VICTOR E MAUGER,

103 to 112 Reade Street, New York.

11 6

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 23d., 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays, stopping at Olean 10.25, Larrabees 11 30, Port Allegany 11.23. Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.31 p m for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6.27 Larrabees 7.10, Port Allegany 7.42, Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2 25 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.52, Larrabees 4.17, Olean 5.10 8.50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger stopping at Port Allegany 5.49, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.38, Buffalo 1.50, p. m.

2 40 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.16, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.38, Buffalo 6.00. p.m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

J.D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.			
BUFFALO EX.	leaves	Phila.	12.55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11 45 p. m
"	"	arr. at Emporium	1,45 a. m
"	"	Buffalo	9 00 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Phila.	10.26 p. m
"	"	Renovo.	10.15 a. m
"	"	Emporium	12.30 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	1.27 p. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.40 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM.	leaves	Renovo	2.15 p. m
"	"	Emporium	5.05 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	6.21 p m
"	"	arr. at Kane	7.30 p. m
EASTWARD.			
BUFFALO EX.	leaves	Buffalo	2.3 p. m
"	"	Emporium	8.35 p. m
"	"	Renovo	10 30 p. m
"	"	arr. at Phila.	9 10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	9 15 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	3 30 p. m
"	"	Emporium	4 20 p. m
"	"	Renovo	7.05 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	9 00 a. m
RENOVO- ACCOM.	leaves	Kane	7.50 a. m
"	"	St Marys	9.24 a. m
"	"	Emporium	10.25 a. m
"	"	arr. at Renovo	12.30 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,

General Superintendent.

nov11]

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Smethport, on the 19th day of Dec next, at 1 o'clock p. m., two fifths interest in the following described property to-wit: All that certain messuage situate in the township of Annin, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: Beginning at a hemlock twenty-three perches north and forty-nine perches east from the northeast corner of lot No. 35 conveyed to King & Bell, thence west one hundred and twenty-six and five-tenths perches to a post corner, thence north sixty and three tenths perches to a post corner thence east one hundred and twenty six and five-tenths perches to a post corner, thence south sixty-three and three tenths perches to the place of beginning: containing fifty acres strict measure more or less, being the south part of lot No. 426 of Keating survey, and part of warrant 3177; on which there are about 30 acres improved, one frame house, one small frame barn, about 12 apple trees, good spring of water.

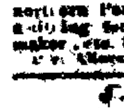
Terms: Cash.

CALVIN M. FARNHAM.

Guardian of the minor heirs of Jane and D. B. Farnham, deceased

Dec. 1, 1873

James D. Otto.



Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of blacksmithing for farmers, lumbermen, wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing, Port Allegany March 20 1873.

J. B. Case & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and [illegible]

F. M.

The following described

All that certain lot or parcel

in the township of Liberty

and State of Pennsylvania

scribed as follows, to wit

post corner at the

No. 45, running thence

east fifty seven perches

dred and twenty eight and

thence west forty-nine

thence north one hundred

of beginning, containing

tenths more, it being lot No.

ment of Keating lands in

in Warrants No. 3922 and

acres improved, plank or lo

Seized, taken in execution

as the property of Holcomb

suit of M. A. Sibbett

M. M.

Sheriff's office, Smethport

SHERIFF'S

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri

the Court of Common Pleas

Pa., I have levied upon the

Estate which I shall expose

Court House in the borough

day, the 15th day of Dec.

P. M.

The following real estate

messuage or tract of land

ship of Eldred, county of

Pennsylvania, bounded and

lows to wit: Beginning

turnpike on the line between

and R. Dennis, thence

one-half feet to a post

road, thence west to the

York, & Philadelphia Railroad

to the south line of W.

Dennis, thence east to the

with a three-story frame

wing attached, used and

and dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution

as the property of M. G.

A N Taylor. Also at the

M

Sheriff's office, Smethport,

SHERIFF'S

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of

out of the Court of Common

county, Pa., I have levied

scribed Real Estate which

sale at the Court House, in

port, on Monday, the 15th

one o'clock P. M.

The following described

All that certain lot or

in the township of Ceres,

and State of Pennsylvania

scribed as follows, to wit:

beech the southeast corner

thence north forty-five

es to a post, thence east

seventy one perches to a

hundred and eight perches

west one hundred and

beech, thence north sixty

perches to a beech, thence

es to the place of beginning

dred and six acres, being

allotment of Keating lands

and part of warrant No. 2411,

improved, one frame

frame barn 30x40 feet, about

and several springs of water

Seized, and taken in

sold as the property of

suit of V. P. Carter.

M. M.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport,

SHERIFF'S

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri

the Court of Common

Pa., I have levied upon the

Estate which I shall expose

Court House in the borough

day, the 15th day of Dec.

P. M., the following described

to wit:

All that certain piece

in the township of Keating,

and State of Pennsylvania,

scribed as follows: Beginning

ner on the east bank of

north side of the State

said road twenty five perches

thence north fifty-two

of a perch to the bank

up the creek north eight

twenty perches; thence

green West nine perches

three degrees west ten

three degrees west ten

seventeen degrees east five

south fifty-three degrees

thence south thirty two

ches; thence south two

ches; and two-tenths of

place of beginning containing

seventy-four perches more

known as out lot No. 27

town of Smethport, with

houses, two frame barns,

and well of water thereon.

ALSO—Another lot,

with: Beginning at a post

south east corner of out

John Keating and

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that has passed since the submission of my last message to Congress has, especially during the latter part of it, been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low fortunes of gigantic proportions. Political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has for a time threatened the most serious consequences and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other, but this, happily, now is in the course of satisfactory adjustment, honorable to both nations concerned.

The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other powers continue to be friendly and cordial. With France, Germany, Russia, Italy and the minor European powers, with Brazil and most of the South American republics, and with Japan, nothing has occurred during the year to demand special notice. The correspondence between the Department of State and various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries is transmitted herewith.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

In executing the will of Congress as expressed in its joint resolution of the 14th of February last, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, a number of "practical artisans," of "scientific men," and of "honorary commissioners" were authorized to attend the Exposition at Vienna as commissioners on the part of the United States. It is believed that we have obtained the object which Congress had in view when it passed the joint resolution in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures and the fine arts to be held at Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American Exhibitors have received a gratifying number of diplomas and of medals.

During the Exposition a conference was held at Vienna for the purpose of consultation on the systems prevailing in different countries for the protection of inventions. I authorized a representative from the Patent Office to be present at Vienna at the time when this conference was to take place, in order to aid, as far as he might, in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

It is my pleasant duty to announce to Congress that the Emperor of China, on attaining his majority, received the diplomatic representatives of the western powers. An account of these ceremonies and of the interesting discussions which preceded them will be found in the documents transmitted herewith.

The accompanying papers show that some advance, although slight, has been made during the past year to the suppression of the infamous Chinese coolie trade. I recommend Congress to inquire whether additional legislation be not needed on this subject. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The money awarded the United States by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva was paid by Her Majesty's government a few days in advance of the time when it would have been payable according to the treaty. In compliance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1873, it was at once paid into the Treasury and used to redeem so far as it might the public debt of the United States, and the amount so redeemed was invested in a five per cent. registered bond of the United States for fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, which is now held by the Secretary of State, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] approved through the Department.

I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting expatriation and the election of nationality by individuals. Many citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad with their families under the provisions of the act approved February 10, 1855. The children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pretension to the protection of the United States against the claim of military service of the government under whose protection they were born and have been reared. In some cases even naturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth with intent to remain there, and their children, the issue of a marriage contracted there after their return, and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection when the lapse of many years had imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only government which had ever known them personally.

Until the year 1868 it was left embarrassed by conflicting opinions of courts and of jurists to determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance derived from our former colonial relations with Great Britain was applicable to American citizens. Congress then wisely swept these doubts away, by enacting that declaration of any officer of this government which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government; but Congress did not indicate in that statute, nor has it since done so, what acts are to be deemed to work expatriation. For my own guidance in determining such questions I required under the provisions of the Constitution, the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon certain questions relating to this subject. The result satisfies me that further legislation has become necessary. I, therefore, commend the subject to the careful consideration of Congress, and I transmit herewith copies of the several opinions of the principal officers of the Executive Departments together with other correspondence and pertinent information on the same subject.

The United States, who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are among the last to indicate how their own citizens may elect another nationality. The papers submitted herewith indicate what is necessary to place us on a par with other leading nations in liberality of legislation on this international question.

We have already in our treaties assented to the principles which would need to be embodied in laws intended to accomplish such results; we have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens and may voluntarily render allegiance to other powers. We have agreed that residence in a foreign land without intent to return shall of itself work expatriation. We have agreed in some instances upon the length of time necessary for such intent.

I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished; to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners, to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing more or less permanently abroad, and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SPAIN.

In compliance with the request of Congress I transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish government, the joint resolution approved on the 3d of March last, tendering to the people of Spain in the name and on behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government.

The existence of this new republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally held as slaves in Cuba. Next the Captain-General of that colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of long and frequent correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of violent opposition directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havana, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas which has terminated slavery in Christendom, Cuba only excepted.

Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and in preventing the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues, the pro-slavery and aristocratic party in Cuba is gradually arraigning itself in more and more open hostility and defiance of the home government, while it still maintains a political connection with the republic in the peninsula; and although usurping and defying the authority of the home government whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression or of the maintenance of abuses, it is [illegible]

[illegible]

THE VIRGINIUS.

The steamer Virginius was, on the 26th day of September, 1870, duly registered at the port of New York as a part of the commercial marine of the U. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

Assuming from the action of the last Congress in appointing a Committee on Privileges and Elections to prepare and report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, and also from the necessity of such an amendment, that there will be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification such an improvement in our Constitution.

I suggest two others for your consideration: First, to authorize the Executive to approve of so much of any measure passing the two Houses of Congress as his judgment may dictate, without approving the whole, the disapproved portion or portions to be subjected to the same rules as now, to wit: to be referred back to the House in which the measure or measures originated, and if passed by a two-thirds vote of the two Houses, then to become a law without the approval of the President. I would add to this that there should be no legislation by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, except upon vetoes, in order to give the Executive an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove bills understandingly.

Second—To provide by amendment, that when an extra session of Congress is convened by executive proclamation, legislation during the continuance of such extra session shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive may bring before it from time to time in writing. The advantages to be gained by these two amendments are obvious.

One session in each year is provided for by the Constitution, in which there are no restrictions as to the subject of legislation by Congress; if more are required it is always in the power of Congress during their term of office to provide for sessions at any time. The first of these amendments would protect the public against the many abuses and waste of public moneys which creep into appropriation bills and other important measures passing during the expiring hours of Congress, to which otherwise due consideration cannot be given.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The receipts of the government from all sources for the last fiscal year were $333,738,204, and expenditures on all accounts $290,345,245, thus showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $43,392,959; but it is not probable that this favorable exhibit will be shown for the present fiscal year. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in administering the various departments of government, the revenues will not fall short of meeting actual expenses, including interest on public debt. I commend to Congress such economy, and point out two sources where it seems to me it might commence, to wit: in the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities where work has not yet been commenced, and in the appropriations for river and harbor improvement in those localities where the improvements are of but little benefit to general commerce, and for fortifications.

There is a still more fruitful source of expenditure which I will point out later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred in suppressing the late rebellion. I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good substantial and even ornamental buildings by the government wherever such buildings are needed; in fact, I approve of the government owning its own buildings in all sections of the country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the Capital suitable residences for all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent at government expense, and for the Cabinet, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators; but I would have this work conducted at a time when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it.

THE PANIC AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The revenues have materially fallen off for the first five months of the present fiscal year from what they were expected to produce, owing to the general panic now prevailing, which commenced about the middle of September last. The full effect of this disaster—if it should not prove a blessing in disguise—is yet to be demonstrated. In either event it is your duty to heed the lesson, and provide, by wise and well-considered legislation, as far as it lies in your power, against its recurrence, and to take advantage of all benefits that may have accrued.

My own judgment is that however much individuals may have suffered one long step has been taken towards specie payments; that we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached and that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports exclusive of gold pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other specie obligations, or so nearly so as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the products of our mines.

The development of the mines of precious metals during the past year, and the prospective development of them for years to come, are gratifying in their results. Could but one half of the gold extracted from the mines be retained at home, our advance towards specie payments would be rapid. To increase our exports sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this, national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue. Undue inflation, on the other hand, while it might give temporary relief, would only lead to inflation of prices, owing to the impossibility of competition in our own markets for the products of home, skill and labor and repeated renewals of present experiences. Elasticity to our circulating medium, therefore, and just enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country, and to keep all industries employed, is what is most to be desired.

The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of exchange the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce it will flow out of the country; if too little the reverse will result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is a problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress.

The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based as it is upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually, in times of such trials the currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the values of all the necessaries of life as compared with the currency. Every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any terms. Now we witness the reverse. Holders of currency hoard it as they did gold in former experience of a like nature.

It is patent to the most casual observer that much more currency, or money, is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months, when the vast crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. With our present system, the amount in the country remains the same throughout the entire year, resulting in an accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country in a few centres when not employed in the moving of crops. Tempted thereby by offers of interest on call loans, interest being paid, this surplus capital must earn this interest paid with a profit. Being subject to "call," it cannot be loaned only in part at best to the merchant or manufacturer for a fixed term; hence no matter how much currency there might be in the country it would be absorbed, prices keeping pace with the volume, and panics, stringency and disasters would ever be recurring with the autumn.

Elasticity in our monetary system therefore is the object to be attained first, and next to that, as far as possible, a prevention of the use of other people's money in stock and other species of speculation. To prevent the latter it seems to me that one great step would be taken by prohibiting the national banks from paying interest on deposits by requiring them to hold their reserves in their own vaults and by forcing them into resumption, though it would be only in legal-tender notes.

For this purpose I would suggest the establishment of clearing houses for your consideration. To secure the former many plans have been suggested, most if not all of which look to me more like inflation on the one hand, or compelling government on the other to pay interest without corresponding benefits upon the surplus funds of the country during the seasons when otherwise unemployed.

I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time to the national banks of issue any amount of their notes below a fixed percentage of their issue, say forty per cent., upon the banks depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded; the banks to forfeit to the government say four per cent. of the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time they remain with the Treasury as security for the increased circulation. The bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn.

I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing national banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned.

In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency and the comparative contraction continuously going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactories and all the industries, I do not believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year.

THE BANKS.

Indeed if clearing houses should be established, thus forcing redemption, it is a question for your consideration whether banking should not be made free, retaining all safeguards now required to secure bill-holders. In any modification of the present laws regulating national banks as a further step towards preparing for resumption of specie payments, I invite your attention to a consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention as a part of their reserve either the whole or a part of the gold interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not [illegible]

THE CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of 3 per cent. certificates, compound-interest notes and 7.30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of sixty-three millions of dollars. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than twenty-five thousand miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material; and probably the largest of all comparative contractions arises from the organizing of free labor in the South.

Now every laborer there receives his wages, and for want of savings banks the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket, or hoarded until required for use. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration without any recommendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country, and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than by the class of people most interested, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive.

SHIP-BUILDING.

In previous messages I have called attention to the decline in American ship-building, and recommended such legislation as would secure to us our proportion of the carrying trade. Stimulated by high rates and abundance of freight, the progress for the last year in ship-building has been very satisfactory. There has been an increase of about three per cent. in the amount transported in American vessels over the amount of last year. With the reduced cost of material which has taken place, it may reasonably be hoped that this progress will be maintained and even increased. However, as we pay about eighty million dollars per annum to foreign vessels for the transportation of our surplus products to a market, thus increasing the balance of trade against us to this amount, the subject is one worthy of your serious consideration.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

"Cheap transportation" is a subject that has attracted the attention of both producers and consumers for the past few years and has contributed to, if it has not been the direct cause of the recent panic and stringency. As Congress at its last session appointed a special committee to investigate this whole subject during the vacation and report at this session, I have nothing to recommend until their report is read.

THE CANALS.

There is one work, however, of a national character, in which the greater portion of the East and the West, the North and the South, are equally interested, to which I will invite your attention. The State of New York has a canal connecting Lake Erie with the tide-water on the Hudson River. The State of Illinois has a similar work connecting Lake Michigan with navigable water on the Illinois River, thus making water communication inland between the East and the West and South. These great artificial water courses are the property of the States through which they pass, and pay toll to those States. Would it not be wise statesmanship to pledge these States that if they will open these canals for the passage of large vessels, the general government will look after and keep in navigable condition the great public highways with which they connect, to wit, the overslaugh on the Hudson, the Saint Clairs flats and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

This would be a national work, one of great value to the producers of the west and south in giving them cheap transportation for their produce to the seaboard and a market, and to the consumers in the east in giving them cheaper food, particularly of those articles of food which do not find a foreign market, and the prices of which, therefore, are not regulated by foreign demand.

The advantages of such a work are too obvious for argument. I submit the subject to you, therefore, without further comment.

EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON.

In attempting to regain our lost commerce and carrying trade, I have heretofore called attention to the states south of us offering a field where much might be accomplished. To further this object I suggest that a small appropriation be made, accompanied with authority for the Secretary of the Navy to fit out a naval vessel to ascend the Amazon River to the mouth of the Madeira, thence to explore that river and its tributaries into Bolivia, and to report to Congress, at its next session, or as soon as practicable, the accessibility of the country by water, its resources, and the population so reached.

Such an exploration will cost but little; it can do no harm, and may result in establishing a trade of value to both nations.

In further connection with the Treasury Department, I would recommend a revision and codification of the tariff laws, and the opening of more mints for coining money, with authority to coin for such nations as may apply.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The attention of Congress is invited to the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith accompanying. The apparent great cost of supporting the army is fully explained in the report, and I hope will receive your attention. While inviting your general attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, there are two which I would especially invite you to consider—first, the importance of preparing for war in time of peace by providing proper armament for our sea coast defences. A proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed; the former cannot.

The second is the necessity of reopening promotion in the staff corps of the army. Particularly is this necessity felt in the medical pay and ordnance departments. At this time it is necessary to employ contract surgeons to supply the necessary medical attendance required by the army. With the present force of the pay department it is now difficult to make the payments to troops provided for by law. Long delays in payments are productive of desertions and other demoralization, and the law prohibits the payment of troops by other than regular army paymasters.

There are now sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Department, thus leaving that branch of the service without sufficient officers to conduct the business of the different arsenals on a large scale, if ever required.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

During the past year our Navy has been depleted by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval service and by the condemnation of others not yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships and by the building of eight new sloops of war authorized by the last Congress.

The building of the latter has occurred at a doubly fortunate time. They are about being completed at a time when they may possibly be much needed, and the work upon them has not only given direct employment to thousands of men, but has no doubt been the means of keeping open establishments for other work at a time of great financial distress.

Since the commencement of the last month, however, the distressing occurrences which have taken place in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, almost on our very seaboard, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing that a nation situated like ours should maintain in a state of possible efficiency a navy adequate to its responsibilities, has at the same time demanded that all the effective force we really have shall be put in immediate readiness for warlike service. This has been and is now being done promptly and effectively, and I am assured that all the available ships, and every authorized man of the American navy will be ready for whatever action is required for the safety of our citizens or the maintenance of our honor.

This of course will require the expenditure in a short time of some of the appropriations which were calculated to extend through the fiscal year, but Congress will, I doubt not, understand and appreciate the emergency and will provide adequately not only for the present preparation but for the future maintenance of our naval force.

The Secretary of the Navy has, during the past year, been quietly putting some of our most effective monitors in a condition for service, and thus the emergency finds us in a much better condition for work than we could possibly have been without his action.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A complete exhibit is presented in the accompanying report of the Postmaster General of the operations of the Post-office department during the year. The ordinary postal revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, amounted to $22,996,741 57, and the expenditures of all kinds to $29,084,945 67. The increase of revenues over 1872 was $1,081,315 20, and the increase of expenditures $2,426,753 36. Independent of the payments made from special appropriations for mail steamship lines, the amount drawn from the general treasury to meet deficiencies was $5,265,475.

The constant and rapid extension of our postal service, particularly upon railways, and the improved facilities for the collection, transmission, distribution and delivery of the mails which are constantly being provided, account for the increased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service. The total number of post-offices in operation on June 30, 1873, was 33,244—a net increase of 1,381 over the number reported the preceding year; the number of presidential offices was 1,363—an increase of 161 during the year; the total length of railroad mail routes at the close of the year was 63,457 miles—an increase of 5,546 miles over the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway post office lines were in operation on June 30 1873, ex-

Concluded on first page.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.—The perceptive faculty of women is usually keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Woman knows that beauty rather than genius is worshipped by the sterner sex. A man may talk with his lips of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former in his heart. All women have an innate desire to please their *beaux*. They are fond of admiration, hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health—the secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take VINEGAR BITTERS. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair and a genuine type of female loveliness which no cosmetic can compare with.—*Com.*

A huge steam-gong, consisting of three fifteen inch whistles, has been erected at the Sandusky (O.) Steel Works, and when blown can be heard fully fifteen miles.

American Manufacturers at Vienna.

The well-known Mason & Hamlin Organ Company have received honors at Vienna. At the Exposition they were awarded the highest medal for the best instruments of this class in the world, and the Industrial Society of Austria has awarded them its Grand Medal and Diploma of Honor for the extraordinary excellence of their productions. This distinction has never been conferred on more than five Americans. No other American manufacturer of cabinet or parlor organs has ever succeeded in obtaining any award in competition with European makers. This is the second time the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company have come out ahead in such comparisons, as they took the first medal in Paris in 1867. This company can now produce on an average one Cabinet Organ every fifteen minutes of working time, or about 10,000 per annum.—*New York World.*

LIKE LIGHTNING are the miraculous Cures effected with Flagg's Instant Relief. Aches, Pains, Sprains, Bowel Complaints, etc., *cannot exist* if this great medicine is used. Relief warranted, or money refunded.—*Com.*

We have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in the family and herd many years; always, if applied reasonably, with success. For allaying inflammation resulting from burns, bruises, strains, and other causes, it is a first-class remedy. For checking and causing a relaxed condition of the bowels, it is the best medicine of which we have any knowledge. Active cases of diarrhœa and dysentery yield to its healing power. It seems to possess a tonic and strengthening quality, and when used for summer complaints, does not produce constipation like laudanum and its preparations. We have used it many times, always with success, as a remedy for scours in calves and other young animals.—*Vt. Record and Farmer.*

AN IRON TONIC—PERUVIAN SYRUP.—*Com.*

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN! It is said for the dying consumptive to reflect on what might have been if HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR had been taken early enough.

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If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry with a clean cloth, then apply the Liniment, rub in well with the hand.—*Com.*

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of *Parsons' Purgative Pills?* If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in the country.—*Com.*

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[illegible] York.—Com.

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$18 a day guaranteed to Agents. G. H. SHALLCROSS & Co., [illegible] Baltimore, Md.

$25 Per Day Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. WEBBER & CO., Marion, O.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS—the most complete establishment of the kind in the world. Six thousand NEWSPAPERS are kept regularly on file, open to inspection by customers. No reading-room, however complete, receives one-twentieth of this number. Every Advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission, so that an advertiser, in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand. A Book of eighty pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious papers, agricultural papers, class papers, political papers, daily papers, country papers, magazines and all publications, with some information about prices, is sent FREE to any address on application. Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the Advertisement they desire inserted, and will receive information by return mail which will enable them to decide whether to increase, reduce or change the order. For such information there is no charge whatever. Publishers not only send their files free, but pay Messrs. GEO. P. ROWELL & Co. for their services. Orders are accepted for a single paper as well as for a larger list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum. Address the American Newspaper Advertising Agency.

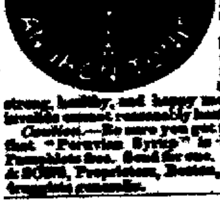
41 PARK ROW N.Y.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TWO MAGNIFICENT
CHURCH ORGANS.
(Second hand.) Two Manuals each. 30 & 26 Stops. Very cheap. Can be seen at H. L. ROOSEVELT'S Organ Factory, No. 40 West 18th Street, New York. Descriptions forwarded on application.

Thea-Nectar IS A PURE Black Tea with the Green Tea Flavor. The best Tea Imported. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO. No. 191 Fulton St. & 2 & 4 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

Iron in the Blood



THE PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones up the System, Builds up the Broken-down, Cures Female Complaints, Dropsy, Debility, Humors, Dyspepsia, &c. Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

Caution.—Be sure you get the right article. See that "Peruvian Syrup" is blown in the glass. Pamphlets free. Send for one. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. For sale by druggists generally.

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. [illegible]

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the source of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

[illegible] sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by
J. H. WILSON,
83 John Street, New York.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1873-4. WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party, and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies, and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.00 a year, no discounts from this rate.

[illegible]